UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

V.

Criminal Action
No. 13-10200-GAO

DZHOKHAR A. TSARNAEV, also
known as Jahar Tsarni,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GEORGE A. O'TOOLE, JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

LOBBY CONFERENCE - SEALED

John J. Moakley United States Courthouse
Courtroom No. 9
One Courthouse Way
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Thursday, March 12, 2015
3:18 p.m.

Marcia G. Patrisso, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse
One Courthouse Way, Room 3510
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
(617) 737-8728

Mechanical Steno - Computer-Aided Transcript

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          - and -
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PROCEEDINGS

(Lobby conference as follows:)

THE COURT: First, the view. I understand from talking with the marshals earlier that they're going to try to plan it for first thing Monday morning, which I think is optimal. It gives the weekend to make the arrangements. We can all just go there for the first hour of the day and then show up here and begin the trial at ten or ten-thirty. And I think there will be no public commotion as a result of that process.

The question arises of the defendant's presence. Does he waive his presence at the view?

MS. CLARKE: We have not talked to him about it because we didn't know the arrangements and how that would work. Would counsel be sitting at tables there as if the parties would in court?

THE COURT: I wouldn't expect so. I would expect we'll be walking around. It actually presents -- if he doesn't waive it -- and it's up to him to decide that -- it might make it difficult to do it on this schedule because of the arrangements that would have to be made.

MS. CLARKE: We haven't talked to him about it because we were trying to figure out --

THE COURT: Let us know tomorrow because if he doesn't waive it, we may have to revisit it. And I say that not to put

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     a thumb on the scale, but just because I don't know that we can
    make the arrangements by Monday morning.
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              MS. CLARKE: Could we ask the marshals to hold him
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    here -- because they're going to ship him back -- so we could
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     talk to him?
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              THE COURT: How soon do they do that, in your
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     experience?
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              MS. CLARKE: They have to kill us if they tell us,
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     so...
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              THE COURT: Right. Okay. But it's later. It's after
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     everybody's gone away.
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: We broke early today. I mean, is it
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     something you can talk to him about now?
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              THE COURT: Can you talk to him today?
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              MS. CLARKE: Right. I was going to see if --
              THE COURT: Oh, hold him here? I'm sorry. I thought
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     you meant hold him --
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              MS. CONRAD: He's been staying here during the week
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     and then going back.
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              THE COURT: That's what I took it to mean, going back
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     to --
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              MS. CLARKE: I'm sorry. If we could hold him back.
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry. Yes. Okay. So you might get
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     an answer sooner rather than later. That's a logistical issue,
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    basically, okay? So that was the first thing. If we can go
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forward with it, we'll just -- everybody can make whatever transportation they want when we find the exact location, and we'll just all show up there. The jurors will go from their staging position directly to the warehouse or the hangar or whatever it is, and then come directly here. And it won't -- it will minimize the moving around.

I don't know what the government has provided to the defense by way of upcoming witnesses and exhibits. We didn't get a copy this time. I would like to get the next addition of that publication. And when will it be, tomorrow, you'll be able to sketch out next week?

MR. WEINREB: We'll certainly have the order of witnesses tomorrow, and I would assume we would have the bulk of exhibits. Sometimes we make last-minute adjustments. As we're talking to them, we realize we left something out.

THE COURT: Right. Sure. I understand that. I'm more interested in the identity of the witnesses.

MR. WEINREB: That we can do.

THE COURT: And we may be getting to a point on our two-week time frame where the defense would be on the same -- under the same obligation to disclose who might be their first witnesses as we get to that point. I'm not sure where --

THE CLERK: He's still here.

MS. CLARKE: Thank you, Paul.

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              MR. WEINREB: We think at this pace we will very
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     likely finish our presentation not by the end of this coming
     week but sometime the following week. So we would very much --
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              THE COURT: Before the end of the following week?
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              MR. WEINREB: We believe so. I mean, it could be --
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Right around then.
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              MR. WEINREB: It could be right around then.
     Wednesday, perhaps.
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 9
              So we would very much like witness and exhibit lists.
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              THE COURT: For that week?
              MR. WEINREB: For that week.
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              THE COURT: For the week of the 23rd?
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              THE CLERK: The 23rd, right.
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              MS. CLARKE: We have updated the exhibit list the best
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     we can so far, and we'll do our best. The government's been
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     about half a day ahead of us -- ahead of the trial schedule
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     right now, so we'll try to do better than that.
              MS. CONRAD: We're not getting two weeks' notice;
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     we're getting maybe 12 hours' notice.
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              THE COURT: All right. Well, I don't know.
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     rate --
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              MR. WEINREB: For the first days of trial there was
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     two weeks' notice, then things started zooming ahead.
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              THE COURT: Things have gone fast.
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              MR. WEINREB: So we'll take the first two days of the
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     defense case, you know, as soon as possible, and then if things
     zoom ahead in the defense case, we would understand.
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              THE COURT: And a realistic up-to-date exhibit list?
              MS. CONRAD: I thought Bill sent something out
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 5
     yesterday.
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              THE COURT: It doesn't include any of the ones that
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     are in, they've already marked.
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              THE CLERK: Tim sent me the digital -- the ones
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     that -- I think it was heavy on the digital exhibits, like
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     hundreds and hundreds. That's what I got yesterday -- or this
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     morning I saw it. I emailed -- I forwarded it up to chambers.
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              MS. CONRAD: And I brought over the list of what we've
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     either admitted or --
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              THE CLERK: Right, those four. That's right. But
     that's it.
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              MS. CONRAD: And then Tim said he talked to you about
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    putting together a list.
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              THE CLERK: He's going to start putting a list
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     together but I don't know when I'm getting it. He said he's
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     going to put it together --
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              MS. CONRAD: He'll -- he's very good.
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              THE CLERK: He's very good. No question.
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              THE COURT: Well, I want, you know, what you actually
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     expect -- there's two things: Your gross list which you have
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     to identify, and then some indication of what will actually be
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     offered. The ones that have been marked are not on the list
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     that we got yesterday, which was -- I guess it was dated
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     December 29th, but we got it for the first time in that email
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     yesterday or this morning.
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              MS. CONRAD: I think, but I'm not sure --
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              THE COURT: So it's not on file.
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              MS. CONRAD: Well, I think it was docketed as
     government's exhibit list. We sent it whatever the date was.
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     I think if you look at the docket, it was actually docketed.
              MS. CLARKE: I don't think we filed it. I think we
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11
     emailed it to government counsel for notice and promised to
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     email it to chambers, and may have glitched on that.
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Yeah, I'm not sure I've seen it as a
14
     list.
              MS. CLARKE: Oh, yeah, you got that email back in
15
     December.
16
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              THE COURT: This is what we got as an attachment to
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     the email that Tim sent, I quess, today (indicating).
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              MS. CONRAD: I don't think that's a new document.
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     It's a December document.
              THE COURT: It is dated December. We're seeing it for
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22
     the first time today.
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              MS. CONRAD: Right. I got that, and that's our fault,
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    but we are intending to -- I thought someone was in the process
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     of updating that with what we've put in so far.
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THE CLERK: Tim is putting together an exhibit list binder similar to what the government has been giving me to keep it clear, and he said that was no problem, so... MS. CONRAD: We will get that out. THE COURT: A related question is for the upcoming witnesses, whether there are pending motions that need to be resolved with respect to their testimony. We talked briefly about the transmitter/receiver binding issue as one possible witness. I don't know if there are others. MS. CONRAD: There's Dr. King, there's --THE COURT: Right. MS. CONRAD: -- the 404(b). MR. WEINREB: Dr. King at this point is a penalty phase witness. MR. BRUCK: Okay. MR. WEINREB: And the 404(b) that -- the government does not intend to offer any of the information that was in the 404(b) notice intentionally. I'm not sure exactly how to put this. Our main concern is that there are individuals who were friends or associates of the defendant whose entire relationship with him was -- revolved around smoking pot together and sometimes selling pot together. It's not clear to me that any of them can coherently testify about their relationship with the defendant without mentioning that. We can ask them to but it's hard -- it may be hard for them.

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There will just be huge gaps in what they're discussing. we've said, it's our view that it's not really 404(b) and it's inextricably intertwined simply because the whole fabric of their relationship was based on it. But with respect to the other thing that was in the 404 (b), which was Mr. Tsarnaev's reason for needing the weapon, which was that he wanted to commit a robbery, we are not going to elicit that unless the defense open that's door. MR. CHAKRAVARTY: There is a distinction between what he said about what he was going to do and then what he said had -- he had done, meaning actions that he was intending to do, and that's the purpose for why he was acquiring the gun, versus the potentially prejudicial aspect of him having committed other crimes. MS. CONRAD: Well, I'm confused now because I thought I heard Mr. Weinreb say they're not putting anything in about him saying he wanted the guns to commit a robbery, and then I heard Mr. Chakravarty hear they are. MR. WEINREB: Well, Mr. Weinreb may not know what he's talking about so I'll defer to Mr. Chakravarty. MS. CONRAD: So I would like to know which it is before --THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah. Well, go ahead on that. MR. CHAKRAVARTY: So as a proffer in broad strokes as

to what Mr. Silva would say about that is that Mr. Tsarnaev

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     asked for a gun, he gave a reason why he needed a gun. Whether
     that was true or not -- and, you know, the point is that he
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     imparted some knowledge to Mr. Silva that would convey why he
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     needed a gun. It happened to be, he said, he wanted to do
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     essentially a robbery of some guys in a marijuana deal.
     Whether that is true or not is irrelevant. It does -- and
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     whatever that reflects on Mr. Tsarnaev is simply that he gave a
     reason why he needed a gun.
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              The risk is that if we don't elicit that, is that it
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     seems like this was -- it was both purposeful and that
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     Mr. Silva somehow knew what he -- what Mr. Tsarnaev was
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     intending to do with the gun as opposed to this other reason.
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     After some time Mr. Tsarnaev allegedly reported back to
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     Mr. Silva that he had actually used a gun to engage in the rip,
     and that's the information which we think both reflects on his
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     other bad conduct.
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              THE COURT: When was that?
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: That was in about February of 2013.
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              THE COURT: Using some lingo, he used it in a robbery
     of some customer or dealer --
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Correct.
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              THE COURT: -- in February of 2013?
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              And he reported that to Silva when? Shortly
     thereafter?
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Shortly thereafter.
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              MS. CONRAD: May I address this?
              THE COURT: Yeah.
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              MS. CONRAD: So first of all, it's 404(b) and it's
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     certainly 403, but more importantly, there's absolutely no
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     corroboration of this. And Mr. Chakravarty obviously
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     recognizes that when he says "whether it's true or not."
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              Now, I understand if I open the door to this by
     saying, "Well, did he tell you that he was going to use it for
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     the Boston Marathon bombing?" then maybe then it comes in, but
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     it's certainly not my intention to do that. And if
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     Mr. Chakravarty wants to lead on that by saying he didn't say
     he was going to -- anything about the Boston Marathon bombing,
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     I'm fine with that. But to put in this totally
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     uncorroborated -- you know, "I want the gun for -- to do a drug
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     robbery," it seems to me is 403.
              THE COURT: Wouldn't you rather have the jury think
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     that than that he wanted it for the marathon events?
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              MS. CONRAD: Well, your Honor, quite frankly, not
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     to --
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              THE COURT: If there's no information about it, that's
     what they're going to think.
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              MS. CONRAD: Well, our theory is that that's what
     happened, he did it at the direction of his brother. So, yeah,
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     I guess -- you know, we don't think that he told Silva, you
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     know, I'm going to go do this -- and I'm certainly not going to
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suggest, "Oh, he asked for a gun? Why didn't you go running to the police and say he was going to do the marathon bombing?"

And if the government is trying to counteract that -- so the short answer to your question, your Honor, is no.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, I guess it's your risk. I mean, if there's nothing about another purpose and he goes to somebody to get a gun two months before the marathon, the jury is going to think that's why he got the gun.

MS. CONRAD: It's not about why he got the gun, it's about what he told him about why he got the gun, and I think that's irrelevant.

MR. WEINREB: Your Honor, I think it's also fair to say that the reason that he gave for needing the gun, the reason he gave to Mr. Silva, says something about their relationship with one another that is important for the jury to know. So it's independently relevant. It has nothing to do -- we're not saying he's a robber of drug dealers, and, therefore, he's guilty of the marathon bombings; we're saying he asked Mr. Silva for a gun and he gave a reason that was sufficient for Mr. Silva to get him a gun.

This is a story that is going to depend on the jury believing Mr. Silva. And for them to believe it, they have to believe that this is something that plausibly could have happened. And the reason he gave was something very plausible to Mr. Silva, that's why he gave him the reason. If we just

don't mention any reason, it may seem preposterous to them, so...

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. CONRAD: There certainly would be evidence, and we would need to confer, but, you know, I think in terms of evidence that Mr. Tsarnaev smoked pot, you know, we don't have any issue with that coming in and we think it is going to come in. I think there's even going to be evidence -- or, you know, I think the issue with respect to whether he sold pot, in fact, sold pot with Stephen Silva and his brother, don't have a problem with that. And my colleagues and co-counsel can tell me later that -- or even right now that they disagree with me on that.

But I don't think it's credible, frankly, that he told Silva that he wanted it to commit robberies. Silva much after the fact admitted to the government that he himself had committed robberies. There's no independent evidence that Jahar ever committed robberies. So in terms of the aspect of 403 about confusion, waste of time and so forth -- I mean, you want to talk about credibility, I think it raises more questions about Mr. Silva's credibility if he testifies -- and we'll leave, frankly, for further cross-examination on that point -- if he testifies that "he told me he wanted it for a drug robbery."

The fact that they were both selling drugs at various

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     times here makes it plausible that he might ask for a gun
     without the explanation about robberies, which he's never told
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    him about committing in the past.
              THE COURT: Okay. My initial question is what has to
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    be resolved before next week, and now I think I know. But let
    me just say: This doesn't sound like 404(b) at all; it sounds
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     like 403, pure and simple. Either it's prejudicial because
     it's irrelevant -- it's not plan preparation, knowledge, all
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     those -- the string of things in 404(b), it's not offered
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     for --
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              MS. CONRAD: It doesn't have any special relevance.
              THE COURT: But it's relevant as part of the story, if
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     it is relevant. That's all I'm saying. 402, 403, I don't
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14
     think -- I'm just isolating it --
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              MR. WEINREB: It's not a prior bad act.
              THE COURT: Right. You're not offering it under a
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     special relevance aspect of 404(b).
              MS. CONRAD: Unless the government seeks to put in, as
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     I believe they had previously, his after -- allegedly
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     after-the-fact statement that he had actually committed
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     robberies, in which case it would be 404(b), pure and simple.
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              THE COURT: No, I don't -- no, it's not. It doesn't
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     mean they have to put it in, I'm just saying it's not a 404(b)
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     situation.
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              MS. CONRAD: Can we at least be clear that they are
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1 not going to attempt to put that in no matter what your Honor rules about the first part of it? They're not going to put in 2 evidence that Mr. Tsarnaev told Silva that he, in fact, had --THE COURT: No, I haven't decided that yet. 4 5 MS. CONRAD: I thought Mr. Chakravarty said he wasn't 6 going to put that in. 7 MR. CHAKRAVARTY: It's our present intention not to 8 put that in but, you know, things change over time. We don't 9 know how you're going to ultimately deal with your cross-examination --10 11 MS. CONRAD: If I don't open the door, is the 12 question. 13 MR. WEINREB: We don't want to pre-commit given what 14 we're hearing here. 15 THE COURT: Okay. MR. WEINREB: There is one other thing that we would 16 very much like to have resolved, and that is the issue of the 17 DNA evidence. And the reason for that is that we have an 18 19 expert, Jen Montgomery, who is a state police expert. She's 20 the one who did the initial test. She's the one who will offer 21 the evidence that Sean Collier's blood was found on the outside 22 of the glove. 23 But the expert who did the further analysis of the 24 mixture of DNA that was on the inside of the glove is a doctor

named -- a scientist named Mark Perlin. He is an out-of-state

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paid expert who we would have to, you know, give advance notice to get him here at the appropriate time, we'd have to pay him. If there's a *Daubert* hearing, he'd have to be here in time for that, then he would also have to be here to testify and so on.

My understanding of the Court's ruling was that the government was precluded from putting him on about the Jahar Tsarnaev DNA in the glove because it wasn't sufficiently probative, so when we asked if that same logic would preclude evidence about the Tamerlan Tsarnaev DNA on the inside of the glove, it seemed like the Court was sort of reserving on that or wasn't sure.

THE COURT: No, I didn't know whether it was going to be offered, that's all. I would think it would be the same.

MR. WEINREB: It would be the same?

THE COURT: It would have the same linkage problem.

Without a temporal connection, you couldn't tell that Tamerlan deposited his DNA the night of the murder or whatever either.

I think it goes both ways. To the extent I was reserving, it was because I wasn't clear that there was going to be a suggestion that somebody would try to put that in.

MS. CLARKE: There was a question of opening the door. That's how it was left.

THE COURT: Right. Right. So I see it as I guess you say you do, which is if it didn't prove one, it doesn't prove the other. I think it has the same problem on both sides

1 without some additional evidence that would put a temporal connection to it, that's all. 2 3 MR. WEINREB: So with that understanding, we're not going to have Mr. Perlin here. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MS. CONRAD: May I just inquire, your Honor, about the 7 procedure for the view? Because having done them both in state court and federal court and also having seen the boat, I think 8 we all have -- you know, usually in a view you walk around and 9 10 you say, "Look at this," "look at this," "look at this." 11 THE COURT: Right. MS. CONRAD: Each juror is going to be going up, 12 presumably, individually on a lift? 13 14 THE COURT: Either individually or in small groups. It depends on how big the lift is. When I looked at it, there 15 were three of us that went up in the lift. 16 MS. CONRAD: And then I'm not sure how we're going to 17 18 be pointing things out in that scenario unless we have some 19 kind of presentation beforehand or something or maybe -- I don't know. 20 21 MR. WEINREB: Well, your Honor, I think that raises 22 the question in part of what the purpose of this view is. I 23 mean, the Court could easily direct the jurors' attention to 24 where the writing is. My understanding was the purpose of the

view was to give context for this writing. You know, there's

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another part of the boat that I'm sure is -- the defense is interested in pointing the jurors' attention to which is all the bullet holes in the boat.

THE COURT: That's what I assumed.

MR. WEINREB: Those all came in long after that writing was in place and it doesn't give any context to the writing because it happened, you know, well before -- he couldn't have been where the writing was or he wouldn't be alive today, so it is quite clear that he wasn't there.

THE COURT: This occurred to me on the spot so I don't know how good a thought it is, but perhaps you could each, if you wanted, specify particular features of the boat that should be directed to their attention and I could do that. I could say, "As you look at the boat you may want to pay attention to the bow, you might want to pay attention to how wide the boat is," and so on. You could have a list of some things. And then counsel would say nothing, basically, having given me the list, something like that.

If we did that in advance of anybody going up on a lift or anything like that, they would all have it in mind. I anticipate they would have their notebooks with them if they wanted to jot a note about something.

MS. CLARKE: They'll hear testimony later, so...

MR. CHAKRAVARTY: So the issue that raises, whatever the Court is directing them to is essentially an imprimatur of

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     the relevance of whatever that is.
              THE COURT: No, I don't think so. I could say "the
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    parties have requested that you pay attention to the following
     items." I mean, it's inherent in any view, you know. You
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     know, I direct the jurors' attention to the angle from the
     second floor window down to the street, you know, that suggests
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     the relevance of that angle. But that's why you take a view.
     So I don't think it gives any stamp of approval, particularly
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     if it's a joint list.
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              MS. CLARKE: May I ask if the wood with the
     scratched-out writings is back in the boat?
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: It's not in the boat. It's been
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     taken out of the boat.
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              MS. CLARKE: So it probably should be replaced into
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     the boat. There is a piece of wood where there was
     scratched-out words.
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Then we'll be putting all the
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     evidence back into the boat.
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              MR. WEINREB: I don't think we should be putting the
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     evidence back into the boat. They won't be in exactly the same
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     place they were in when they were seized. Something that was
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     removed from the boat, I think that's --
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              MS. CLARKE: It's just a writing, that's all.
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              THE COURT: What is it?
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              MR. WEINREB: Part of the writing that was in the
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boat, most of it's on the inside wall of the boat, but there were also wooden slats in which the defendant essentially carved a writing. And it's the one that says, "Stop killing our innocent civilians and we will stop." Those sections were physically cut out of the boat two years ago and taken down to the FBI lab in Quantico. There's no problem with us bringing -- we're happy to bring them into court if the jurors want to see them, but to try and put them back in where they were --

THE COURT: Yeah, I think that's sufficient. If they're an issue, they can be seen here, okay?

MS. CONRAD: There is one final issue, your Honor. The other day when the government put in the Whole Foods video, it hadn't occurred to me that -- until I think it was Agent Fitzgerald was asked, you know, "Did you receive information that the defendant Tsarnaev had gone to Whole Foods" and he said "yes," that was something that was Mr. Tsarnaev's hospital statement, that he'd gone to Whole Foods.

The government said it would not put the statements in during its case-in-chief. I haven't had a chance to go back and look at this again, my memory's a little dim in terms of what the law is on fruits, but the issue of voluntariness of those statements was never resolved.

Now, Mr. Chakravarty in response to an inquiry I had today told me that the source of the information for

the -- that they had gone to the Whole Foods was not

Mr. Tsarnaev, even though the timing -- the chronology lines up
that way, but some independent tip which I'm not aware of. We
probably have it on our database of tips but hasn't been
pointed out to me.

My point is simply this: Because the issue of voluntariness has not been resolved, the issue of fruits remains potentially a live one unless the government can show inevitable discovery, independent source and the like. We don't necessarily know as evidence is coming in what the source of that evidence is. We had assumed, based on the fact that the search warrants were issued before the hospital statements — or the bulk of the search warrants were issued on April 19th before the hospital statements were taken, that they were not fruits. But this Whole Foods business gives us pause.

And I asked Mr. Chakravarty, and I want to put on the record, that to the extent the government is offering evidence that was derived from information provided by Mr. Tsarnaev, the issue of voluntariness may be joined and should be, we think, addressed before that evidence is intro- -- admitted. The only point of this is to simply ask that some notice be provided so to give us an opportunity to raise the issue before the cow is out of the barn -- horse is out of the barn, whatever the expression is.

THE COURT: Chickens, maybe.

(Laughter.)

MS. CONRAD: You notice I looked at Mr. Bruck to see if I got that right. I'm not so big on farm analogies.

MR. BRUCK: I'm apparently the font of farm wisdom.

MR. CHAKRAVARTY: So first, in preparation with Mr. Fitzgerald when he told me about this tip, he made it clear that it was somebody else entirely. My understanding is he doesn't even know about what was said in the hospital statement. And his communications with the investigator is — when it happened was based on what this other evidence, or this tipster, what information that person had.

THE COURT: As long as that person didn't have it from the statement.

MR. CHAKRAVARTY: And that person -- he named a civilian witness who was not involved in the investigation, so in this case it's a nonissue entirely. But it raises the broader issue of the defense raising post fact, either now or on appeal, by mining the defendant's hospital statement and trying to find anything that overlaps with evidence that the government has presented as somehow creating some obligation for the government to identify pre-presentation of evidence of something that -- for which they could preserve better. That's not our job, that's theirs, and they should do that at or near the time of the admission of evidence.

MS. CONRAD: But we don't know what the source is

especially on the -- I did not -- I was taken aback. I hadn't really thought about how -- how the FBI got to the Whole Foods video in the first place until he said, "I got information."

When you say "from a civilian witness," you know, it sounded to me more like he got information from another FBI agent who could have gotten it either from a civilian witness or from the defendant. And we can't just sit there and look at every piece of evidence and try to guess. And if we did that, if we followed Mr. Chakravarty's preferred procedure, that means before any piece of evidence conceivably is introduced, we have to stand up, go to sidebar and object because it might be a fruit of the defendant's statement. And I don't think unless it was obtained before the defendant's statement was made, I don't think that that's a very efficient or sensible solution.

MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Well, here it wasn't even being offered for the truth; it was just being offered to say why he did this analysis.

THE COURT: I think you just have to be -- in light of this, particularly sensitive to the source of that kind of information, that it does not trace back to those statements.

MR. CHAKRAVARTY: We have been diligent throughout.

But as Ms. Conrad suggests, for example, that search warrants

were all done on the 19th, before those statements were made,

that's actually not true. There were dozens of search

warrants, many of which went into May and beyond, and we have

evidence derived from those, in none of those search warrants did we ever put information that was derived from those -- the hospital statements. But this is my point, that some of the subsequent law enforcement actions that were not derived or dependent upon those statements still might be prone to this kind of opportunistic attack.

MS. CONRAD: That was not my point. My point was that we looked at the search warrants and confirmed that they were not based on the statement. I am excluding the search warrants because those documents -- the bases and the sources for the information. I was not saying we need to go back to the search warrants. So I'm sorry that it --

THE COURT: This sounds like it may be a hypothetical problem.

MS. CONRAD: It would be helpful if the government could provide some documentation of the tip that was -- even redacted that was underlying the Whole Foods.

THE COURT: I don't think that's necessary under the present circumstances.

Let me go over two other matters. With respect to the 12.2(b) issue, I would like as part of a determination whether good cause exists to permit a late filing a rather detailed ex parte proffer of the probative value of the medical evidence so I can assess whether this is something strong or weak, I guess is the best way to put it. That may affect my decision on

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     whether to allow a late filing. So sooner rather than later,
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    but I don't know how unreasonable any possible time period
 3
     would be.
              How -- early next week?
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              MS. CLARKE: Sure.
 6
              THE COURT: What's early next week?
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              MS. CLARKE: Well, we'll just do it -- we've been
     pretty good on meeting your deadlines, contrary to what we are
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 9
     constantly accused of, but we'll shoot for Monday or Tuesday if
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     we can. Is that all right?
              THE COURT: Yes. By Tuesday at the latest, and then
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12
     we can move on that and decide.
13
              Trivial -- well, not trivial, but minor, I quess,
14
     rather than trivial. The lease that was just put into
15
     evidence, I think should be redacted. It has some personal
     information, it occurs to me.
16
              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Thank you. We'll do that.
17
18
              MS. CONRAD: I also thought the bank account number.
19
              THE COURT: Yeah, and the bank account number.
                                                              Не
20
    probably doesn't have that bank account anymore.
21
              MS. CLARKE: Or perhaps not made public.
22
              THE COURT: But in any event, you should review his
23
     info. Some of that was pretty identifying.
24
              MS. CONRAD: I wasn't sure if that was his residential
25
     address or his work address.
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THE COURT: It looked like a residential address.
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 2
              MS. CONRAD: It did, but then it said Kendall Square,
     and maybe he lives near his workplace.
 3
              THE COURT: Anyway. Okay?
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              MR. WEINREB: All right.
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 6
              THE COURT: Thank you.
              (The proceedings adjourned at 3:50 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE I, Marcia G. Patrisso, RMR, CRR, Official Reporter of the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript constitutes, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of Criminal Action No. 13-10200-GAO, United States of America v. Dzhokhar A. Tsarnaev. /s/ Marcia G. Patrisso MARCIA G. PATRISSO, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter Date: 3/13/15